

The China Mail.

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號八十月九年二十八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1882.

日七初月八年午壬

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON & GORDON, 59, Cornhill, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PAINZ, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYEE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WAUGH. Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....2,350,000 Dollars.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—Wm. REYNOLDS, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. M. E. SASSOON, Esq.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq. C. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.

A. P. McEwen, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

A. Molyneux, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drifts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 19, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE "GEE CHONG" COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that D. JOAQUIM BARRERA LIM JAP, CHOW LUI SENG, LUM GOR THON, LUM HUI LUI, and CHOW KONG TRUNG, are PARTNERS in the "GEE CHONG" COMPANY and Trading as MERCHANTS, at No. 60 BONAIR STREET.

Query Order is the Chief Manager, and LUK SOW THING is Assistant Manager of the Company.

JOAQUIM BARRERA LIM JAP.

Hongkong, September 11, 1882. cc11

Intimations.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions from the 11th day of May, 1881, (when the system of Contributory Bonds recommended), to the 31st day of December, 1881, in order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PORTION of PROFITS Reserved for Contributors may be arranged.

Contributions not rendered prior to November 30th next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

(Sd) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 14, 1882. cc1

WILLIAM DOLAN.

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER.

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY Order of the Board of Directors, the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are hereby notified that under Section 20 of the Articles of Association, a further Call of THIRTY SHILLINGS per SHARE has been made, and will be due on the 2nd October.

Shareholders are therefore requested to make the said Payment at 3/6 per Dollar Exchange (\$7.96 per Share) to credit of the Company's Account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the above-named date.

Any Calls not paid by the 2nd October, are by Section 22 of the Articles of Association liable to a Charge at the Rate of 19 per cent. per Annum from the due date until that of Payment.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 28, 1882. cc3

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE BOOKS for REGISTRATION of Transfer of SHARES in the above Company will be CLOSED here from the 21st Instant until 2nd Proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 5, 1882. cc3

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a STATEMENT of BUSINESS Contributed during the Half Year ended 30th June, 1882, on or before 30th September, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. COOKE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 28, 1882. cc1

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. GRAHAM is prepared to receive Two or THREE BOARDERS.

House, No. 13, Shelley Street (between Mosque Junction and Caine Road level).

Hongkong, September 9, 1882. cc3

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the above COALS at HONGKONG, from and after this date.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Mitsui Bishi Mail S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882. cc27

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th day of September, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Premises,—

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND,

Registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION No. 3 of SECTION 4 of MARINE LOT No. 97, measuring North and South 64 ft. East and West 50 ft. Yearly Crown Rent, £7.6.1. Together with the 4 HOUSES in QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Nos. 309, 311, 313 and 315.

For Particulars, apply to J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 13, 1882. cc20

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PAINTINGS, PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

VALUABLE BOOKS, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd September, 1882, at 2 p.m., at his Premises, First Floor, Peddar's Wharf,—

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of a GENTLEMAN leaving this Colony, consisting of:—

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, GREEN REP OVERDRESSER & CHAIR, TABLES, COUCHES, PATENT BOOKSHELF, MARBLE-TOP CHIEF WARDROBE, BLACKWOOD MARBLE-TOP TABLE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, BOOK CASE, VALUABLE BOOKS, MANTLE CLOCK, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, FENDERS AND IRONS, IRON BEDSTEPS and CHILD'S IRON COT, BEDROOM SUITS and COVERS, DESK, SEWING MACHINE in CASE, ICE CREAM, MARMALADE, SHANGHAI BATH TUBS, SPICED COOKING RANGE, with COOKING UTENSILS, complete.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 16, 1882. cc22

For Sale.

SPORTING GOODS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

ELEY'S GREEN, BLUE and BROWN CARTRIDGE CASES.

ELEY'S WATERPROOF CAPS and WADS.

PICOU & WILKES' SPORTING GUNPOWDER.

LEAD and CHILLED SHOT.

GAME BAGS and CARTRIDGE BELTS.

RECAPING and RELOADING MACHINES.

POWDER and SHOT MEASURES.

FLASKS, DOG WHISTLES, &c., &c.

SHOOTING BOOTS, STOCKINGS, HATS and SUITS.

TINNED PROVISIONS and LIQUORS

provided for Shooting.

And

PICNIC PARTIES

at Special Rates.

Hongkong, August 22, 1882.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$17 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints.....\$18 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

NOW READY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE, with special reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION and BANKRUPTCY LAWS in HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,—Price, 75 cents.

FOR SALE.

ON Board the British Steamer "CAIRN'S MOUTH,"

(For Account of whom it may Concern),

9 VENTILATORS.

2 STEAM BOILERS for COOKING with House and Pipe.

2 COOK HOUSES with BOILERS.

1 COOK HOUSE.

2 WATER CLOSETS.

4 BOBBY HATCHES.

9 DECK CHUTES.

10 CASKS BEEF and PORK.

27 WATER CASKS.

7 HOLD LADDERS.

2 BASKETS.

A Quantity of WOOD, comprising Lower Deck and BUNKS, and Fittings of Two Drums.

3 Small BOBBY HATCHES.

Apply ON BOARD.

Hongkong, September 12, 1882.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese).

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

B. & E. PERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE, ORATE BLANCHE.

Pints.....\$18 per 2 dozen Case.

1/2 Pints.....\$19 per 4 dozen "

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1882.

NOW READY.

REPORT OF THE TRIAL—REGINA (on the Complaint of D. E. Bandmann) versus R. FRASER-SMITH.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,—Price, 50 cents.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S Extra-halt Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

To Let.

GODOWN—TO LET.

PRAYA EAST and WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to STEINSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.).

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 24, 1882.

TO LET.

NO. 2, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.

Apply to J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, August 31, 1882.

THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MITSUBISHI MAIL S. S. CO. having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, the Undersigned is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates and usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent, M. E. M. S. & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882. cc27

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS, STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on class Lives up to £1000 on a Single life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. PAID-UP, £200,000.

PAID-UP RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital—One Million Sterling.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong and Canton for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies covering FIRE RISKS at Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 29, 1882. cc29

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 " Annual Income £250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASS

the main deck is built an awning deck. The vessel is the largest constructed by the Company, and it reflects great credit on its builders. Mr. Inglis, who was instructed by the owners to superintend the construction of the *Thai Ping*, expresses himself as being thoroughly satisfied with the whole ship. We have no doubt the *Thai Ping* will add to the reputation of the Dock Company, whose enterprise is deserving of every support.

HEMER & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 9th September:—
Arrivals During the Week:—Sept. 4, Ulysses, from Shanghai; 4, Hae Sin, from Shanghai; 7, Mozart, from Amoy; 8, Tannadice, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week:—Sept. 5, Hungarian, for Colon; 5, Europa, for Shanghai; 5, Douglas, for Hongkong; 6, Ulysses, for London; 7, Siberian, for Tientsin; 8, Hae Sin, for Shanghai.

Shipping in Port:—Norden, Gustav, and Marie, Ernst, Malina, Rio Logo, Oceania, Perle, Mozart, Tannadice.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held at the offices of the Company this afternoon (Sept. 18). There were present: The Hon. P. Kyrie (Chairman), Messrs. Hopkins, F. D. Sassoon, W. R. Darby (Directors), W. Reimers, D. McCulloch, J. E. Cox, A. Coxon, A. G. Morris, J. Macgregor, E. A. Alford, H. G. James, C. U. Stuart, T. G. Williamson, C. W. Holliday, A. Womay, A. da Silva, and Douglas Jones (Acting Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting, and the resolution it contained.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen: You have heard the motion in relation to the meeting. It contains a resolution which we are met to-day to adopt or otherwise. The resolution merely relates to the forming of the Company into a limited liability one. I do not think we need enlarge on the advantages of limited liability or on its disadvantages. I do not think there are many who disapprove of limited liability. I may mention that from a telegram received to-day, the shareholders in England approve of this resolution, I beg to propose:—That this Company, now registered under the Companies Ordinance No. 1 of 1865 as an Unlimited Company, be registered under the Companies Ordinance No. 1 of 1865 to 1881 as a Company Limited by Shares.

Mr. Reimers said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion, and in doing so he might be permitted to say on behalf of shareholders at home and here that if the resolution were carried it would give general satisfaction.

The resolution was unanimously carried, and the meeting dispersed.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon, before the Coroner, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, and the following gentlemen as a jury: Messrs L. Hayschild, D. A. de Rueda, and M. de Rueda, on the death of a man named Chan Ahing, (aged 40 years) who died on board the steamship *Malabar* on the 11th instant, while that vessel was on the high seas. As the Captain of the vessel suspected two of the passengers of having caused the death of the deceased, they having been seen dividing his money after death, an inquest was ordered. The two men suspected were charged at the Police Court to-day, but the case was remanded pending the result of the inquest; at which they were present. One of them is described as a shopkeeper, and named Chan Ahing, (30), while the other is an old man named Lan Atak, who had been a gold digger in California.

Captain John Dixon, master of the steamship *Malabar*, said that the deceased and the accused were passengers on board his vessel from San Francisco. On the 10th inst. it was reported to him that the deceased was sick, and he was put in Hospital, where the Surgeon examined him, and reported that he was suffering from consumption. About seven o'clock next morning it was reported to witness that the deceased had died. The two prisoners were sent for to see the body, and observed a mark on the right eye, a mark he had not noticed the night before. There were two passengers in one part of the Hospital during the night on which the deceased died, but they made no report as to having seen anything. Heavy weather came on about midnight on Sunday, and by next morning it had developed into a typhoon; but the deceased could not have hurt himself ever if he had rolled out of his bunk, as it was quite possible that by the ship giving a sudden lurch, the deceased might have cut his eye on the sideboard of the bunk.

Chun Sin Ting said he was surgeon on board the *Malabar*, and presented European medicines for his patients. On the 10th instant he was called to attend the deceased who said he had been sick for a long time. The deceased was then suffering from consumption. Next day witness was told that deceased had died. Witness went along with the Captain and saw the body; he observed a slight mark on the forehead, he had not noticed the mark before. It seemed to have been caused by

a fall. The elder of the two prisoners came to witness before the deceased was admitted to the Hospital, and said deceased was very sick and had a fall.

Joseph May, third officer of the *Malabar*, said that on the afternoon of the 10th instant, one or two of the passengers came to him and said the deceased was so ill that he was unable to walk. Witness went to where the deceased was, and found him leaning against the corner of the hatch. The second prisoner, who was supporting the deceased, asked witness to take deceased to the Hospital, which he did. Witness noticed a slight scratch on the left side of the chest, but he did not observe any mark on the forehead. The following morning witness saw that he was dead, and noticed the mark on the forehead. The second prisoner looked after the deceased during the voyage.

Dr. Ayres said he had examined the body of the deceased which was that of a Chinese in an advanced state of putrefaction. He found no distinct evidence of any wound, the cuticle being entirely gone in several places. If there had been a wound, it must have been very slight. The skull had not been injured. He could not say whether there had been any bruise, as the skin was quite black through decomposition. The body was very emaciated, and seemed to have suffered from some wasting disease.

The Chinese Surgeon of the *Malabar* recalled, said he considered that the deceased was dangerously ill when admitted to the Hospital. Inspector O'Clock said on the report being made to him, he sent to the *Malabar*, and had the body removed to the Hospital. The Captain of the vessel told witness that he thought there was foul play in the matter; he had observed the mark, and also because the prisoners were seen dividing the money of the deceased. First prisoner acknowledged that he had the sum of \$400 belonging to the deceased, but said that he was a Chinaman, that he was entrusted with the money, and that the second prisoner was his cousin. Witness knew it to be a custom, on board the ships engaged in the American trade when a Chinese passenger died, the nearest relative took charge of the effects of the deceased. He had no evidence to produce to show that foul play had been done. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice, and a Jury.)
Monday, Sept. 18.

The Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by Mr. Sharp, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

The following gentlemen were empaneled as a jury: Messrs F. H. Hohnke, P. F. Dayer, John Grant, E. Hyndman, J. Raugel, G. A. Wiefel, and H. Matichit.

FORGERY.
The first case on the calendar was that in which Kwok Hing Kwai, lately employed in the Treasury, was charged with forging the names of the Colonial Treasurer and the Accountant on the 6th May, with intent to defraud; second, with uttering a forged receipt for crown rent, and third with feloniously obtaining \$72.88 from Kwok Ying Shui. The prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded guilty.

The whole of the case has been fully reported in our Police columns, and the circumstances of it will be fresh in everybody's memory, so that there is no necessity for reproducing the facts.

The Attorney General said there was no reason for believing that the prisoner had committed any other than the one fraud. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. O'Malley, said that the prisoner was not guilty of the crime charged, but was a good one, and considering the whole circumstances of the case the Crown did not press for a severe punishment.

The Chief Justice said he would again look over the depositions, and consider the matter.

KIDNAPING.
Ho Su was charged with unlawfully purchasing two Annamese girls, sixteen and eighteen years of age, for the purposes of prostitution, and second with unlawfully and fraudulently deceiving the girls out of the Colony for the purpose of selling them into slavery. The prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded guilty.

except according to law, and they knew that purchasing girls for prostitution was an offence which was punishable here. These girls had constant opportunities of seeing inspectors of Brothels and foreigners, and knew they could leave the house at any time they pleased, and yet they had remained for about two years. They knew very well that when a girl or her relatives were hard up for money and taken to a brothel it was her mother or other relative who generally accepted of the money, and negotiated a small advance of money. The mistress of the brothel made an advance to be repaid by instalments, and the matter was concluded. This was a kind of arrangement which was constantly being made, and there was nothing illegal in it, and was, if there were no enforcement or coercion, a mere money loan. The defendant had done this and nothing more. Of course sales and these transactions were somewhat like one another, money passing in both cases, and it was easy to get up charges of this kind. Was it likely that the mistress of a licensed brothel would run such a risk as to purchase a girl and then to keep her and sell her out? If either of these girls had been the period they said they had in that brothel unwilling inmates, and were ill-treated, it was a serious reflection on the whole body of inspectors of brothels for neglect of duty—that was the only inference in finding out cases of this sort. Had the case happened in a licensed brothel, the Inspector might have been unable to find it, but to say that the Inspectors had not been able to discover a case such as it was represented in a licensed brothel was absurd. Besides, girls had first of all to satisfactorily answer the questions of the Registrar General's men, they could not get into the houses, and on the question of taking them fraudulently out of the Colony for purposes of sale, he contended that the circumstances of the case by no means suggested such a fact. The learned gentleman touched on some of the points of evidence, and said the jury required stronger proof than any given that defendant intended to take them out of the Colony fraudulently for the purposes of sale.

The Attorney General closed his case. The first charge was a definite offence perfectly well known to the law of England, and it mattered not whether the parties to the sale were willing or unwilling. The learned gentleman contended on the evidence of the two girls, and the statement of the defendant, and maintained that there were reasons for the mistress endeavouring to get rid of them.

His Lordship lengthily summed up details with the principal points of the case. Cases of this sort were very easy to bring against mistresses of brothels, but were very difficult to disprove, and juries had to take into consideration the circumstances outside the evidence of either party. There was no contract of sale or purchase of this kind which conferred any rights on the purchaser or forced any duties upon the seller; it was absolutely void. Slavery does not exist in Hongkong, nor does it exist in the foundation of the Colony; and never could exist under British law; but on account of the great evils which had prevailed, especially in this class of licensed brothels, by ignorant parties coming into the colony by ignorant girls being brought here, who knew nothing of the law of the land, and had been brought here to introduce ordinances to protect their rights. Although it might have been an offence at common law, the buying and selling of women had been made an offence by ordinance.

The jury retired, and on returning announced that they had found the prisoner guilty on the first count by four to three, and not guilty by a majority of three to two on the other three.

Sentence reserved.

CHARGE OF RAISING THE POLICE RATES.

Wong Assan, whose case in connection with tampering with the police and lighting rates was fully reported in our Police columns, was found not guilty, and was accordingly discharged.

The Sessions were adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.)
Monday, Sept. 18.

PUBLIC HOUSES CLOSED YESTERDAY ON ACCOUNT OF SEAMEN.
Charles Joyce, seaman on board the *Lightning*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

About seven o'clock yesterday evening, P. C. John Dick saw the defendant in Queen's Road, and, on seeing him, he called out, "You are a seaman, are you?" The constable warned the seaman to desist several times, but the latter paid no heed and continued the annoyance until ten o'clock, when the constable arrested him. The constable said that the conduct of merchant seamen on shore had been exceedingly bad for some days past, and that he had been called upon to deal with the numbers of them going about the streets and creating disturbances. Yesterday their behaviour was so riotous that one or two of the public houses had to close.

The defendant was fined \$1, or three days' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLIANCE ASSAULT.
Further evidence in the case in which Lam Akeung and Chui Tam, chair coolies, appeared as witnesses to answer a charge of assault preferred against a man named Xavier, compositor to Messrs. Noronha & Co., was heard to-day. The cross-examination taken out by the first defendant in the last case against the complainant was then gone into. It was further remanded until to-morrow, the parties in the meantime to be taken to the Hospital to have their wounds examined and described by Dr. Ayres.

(Before G. H. Thomsen, Esq.)
Monday, Sept. 18.

DRUNK.
John McEwen, unemployed seaman, was arrested by P. C. John Dick yesterday evening. Morrison, when arrested, was drunk and was creating a disturbance by using threatening language towards a public house keeper. He admitted the offence, and was fined \$1 or four days' imprisonment, and ordered to find personal security in the sum of \$10 to be of good behaviour for one month.

William Ashman, seaman of the British ship *Rockport*, and William Pries, an unemployed English seaman, were charged with being drunk and disorderly in Queen's Road Central, and with assaulting James Clewhead, wardmaster of the Government Civil Hospital.

The complainant stated that on Saturday night he saw P. C. John Dick trying to quieten some drunken sailors among whom were the defendants. Witness spoke to

this constable and also to the defendants whom he left. On returning, shortly afterwards, he again met the defendants and other sailors. The first defendant struck witness on the face, after which witness and the defendant grappled with each other and fell. In falling witness kicked by the second defendant. Witness called out Police, and P. C. John Dick arrested the defendants, but not without great trouble.

Ashman said the complainant struck him first. Price denied the charge. They were each fined \$1, or four days' hard labour; the second defendant, in addition, to find personal security in the sum of \$10 to be of good behaviour for one month. Ashman was ordered to be taken on board the ship.

SEAMEN FROM THE PRISON.

Cheong Akap, coolie, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for snatching a purse, containing \$15, from the person of a Mrs. William Akew.

A DIVER OF THE PACE.

John Rosch, seaman on board the British ship *Lepidus*, was charged with creating a disturbance, and with using threats towards Henry Addison, barkeeper at the "Welcome Tavern."

About ten o'clock yesterday morning the defendant along with others entered the above tavern, and ordered some liquor. As he was trying, the barkeeper refused to supply him, on which the seaman became very offensive, challenged the barkeeper to fight, and then vented his indignation on a Dutchman. A constable was sent for, and Rosch was arrested.

The Magistrate ordered Rosch to be placed on board his ship.

LOTTERIES IN SINGAPORE.

The question of gambling is puzzling the law-givers in Singapore equally with those of Hongkong. We take from the *Singapore Times* the report of a case in which six prisoners were concerned; two before Dr. Dennis, on the 28th August:—

The Crown vs. Tan Ngial Luan, Lee Ong Kang, Tay Ah Kok, Lee Eng Swee, and two others.

Mr. Newland prosecuted in behalf of the Police, and Mr. J. P. Joaquim appeared for the prisoners.

The prisoners were charged under subsection 3 of section 2 of the Gaming Ordinance, with having the care or management of, or assisting in, the business of a place kept or used for gaming. There was also a second charge of being found in a common gaming house.

The following evidence was taken:—Harry Newland, sworn: I am Chief Inspector of Police. On Saturday last, the 26th, at about half past 1 p.m., I accompanied Assistant Superintendent Stevens to house No. 168, Smith Street. We entered the house, the lower part of which is a carpenter's shop. I went upstairs. I found a small room, a little way behind. In the front room I saw the four first prisoners. They were on a bed-place, sleeping bench. They were all squatted.

No. 1 was reading the papers produced marked A. These papers were handed to the sworn interpreter of the Court, who presented them to the jury (Mr. Newland). No. 2 was writing the paper produced marked B (which the interpreter said was an account for him). No. 3 was calculating on the board produced. No. 4 was simply sitting on the bed place. They were found in a circle with the lottery tickets produced in front of them. Nos. 3 and 4 were sleeping on a bench near about. I took all the prisoners in charge, with the papers produced, and they have been in my hands ever since. I also produce a chop with the figure 13 on it. The tickets are all marked with the same code.

Cross-examined by Mr. Joaquim: I cannot say the four first prisoners were the owners of the house. I should say they were not. They are Tan Ching, while the men in the house are Mienas. I had no warrant. None was issued, but there was an information laid. We went next door first, No. 169. I don't remember seeing anybody go out of the house. There were some men in the argument shop, when I entered, but I found them gone when I came down again. No alarm was at all given to the prisoners. I don't know what the prisoners are, or where they live.

Mr. Stevens then gave corroborative evidence.

For the defence, Mr. Joaquim contended that no case had been proved against the prisoners; there was no evidence to show that the house was a common gaming house, and that the prisoners in any manner had the care or management of the business of gaming.

The Magistrate here referred the Court to section 11 of the Ordinance, which runs as follows:—

Whenever any cards, dice, balls, counters, clubs, mats, tables, boards or other instrument or appliance whatever of gaming is found in any place lawfully entered under this Ordinance or upon any person, found therein, &c., &c., it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that the place is a common gaming house, and that the person is kept or used by the occupier thereof.

Mr. Joaquim said he was aware of section 11, but argued that there was nothing in the evidence to bring the case under section 11. He contended that the mere finding of Lottery Tickets in a man's hand is no evidence that he assisted in the management of a common gaming house, and that a lottery ticket was not an instrument or appliance as laid down in section 11.

The Magistrate here remarked that he was sick and tired of the Gaming Ordinance; it was a nuisance to the Police as well as to the Magistrates. Nothing in it was clearly defined, and he hoped which way he gave his decision there would be an appeal. He was doubtful if the prisoners could be convicted on the first charge. Counsel for the defence then said if the Court had the least doubt, the prisoners were entitled to the benefit of that doubt.

Dr. Dennis, addressing Mr. Stevens, said if the case were given against the Police, would he appeal?

Mr. Stevens: No, Sir.

Mr. Joaquim then argued at considerable length that the Lottery Tickets were not instruments or appliances used in the management of the business of gaming, it being a mere ticket that these tickets were not written by the managers of the Lotteries, but by the stakers, who brought them to them. He finally contended that if the magistrate was against him, there, then the only charge the prisoners could be convicted of was the second charge, that of being found in a common gaming house.

Dr. Dennis: In order to have the question settled finally by the Supreme Court, I convict prisoners 1, 2, and 3, on the first charge, and to compel them to appeal against my decision I shall fine them heavily, and that is, \$1,500 each. I shall also convict prisoners 4, 5 and 6 on the second charge and impose the full penalty of \$800 on each of them.

Dr. Dennis: I will afford the prisoners every facility if they appear against my decision. Mr. Joaquim then asked the prisoners might be allowed out on bail, so that they might have time to consult with them as to the advisability of appealing to the Supreme Court. This was allowed, and the prisoners left the Court with their Counsel.

THE LATE INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE AT SWATOW.

In the month of May 1881, the Customs rule by which all cargo-boats must repair to the Customs Pier to have their contents examined and released was grossly infringed, almost simultaneously, by three Chinese merchants, members of the Swatow Guild, trading under the respective house names of Heish Chiang, Yung Lung Yuen, and Kwang Yi Yu. Without special permission they sent inland a number of cargo-boats, supposed to be carrying Rice, Beans, Bananas, Samshu, etc., as declared in their applications to land, and without first bringing them to the Customs to be examined and released. It was therefore impossible for the Customs to know the quantity and nature of these goods.

Being old established merchants at Swatow, they could not plead ignorance of the rule, which rule, besides, is printed in Chinese and English on every boat-note handed by the Customs officer on board the vessel concerned (or in his absence by the mate) to every cargo boat when, after having been loaded, it leaves the importing vessel.

For did these offenders attempt to plead ignorance, Heish Chiang sent in a petition stating that he could not be held responsible for a breach of regulations committed by the owners of the cargo-boats, thus pretending to be unaware that the only party responsible to the Customs is the applicant for the goods.

The two other merchants, who did not attempt to plead ignorance, kept their goods over Sunday before they could be examined and released, and that they had sent the goods inland at once—a statement which, on reference to the dates of issue of the boat-notes, proved incorrect, for it was found that most of the cargo-boats had left the importing vessels on Monday and Tuesday.

As it was a very serious offence, considering the large quantity and value of the goods involved, I inflicted a fine of £10. The 100 in each case. The fine was paid by Yung Lung Yuen and Kwang Yi Yu, but Heish Chiang refused to pay it.

Mr. Newland, sworn: I am Chief Inspector of Police. On Saturday last, the 26th, at about half past 1 p.m., I accompanied Assistant Superintendent Stevens to house No. 168, Smith Street. We entered the house, the lower part of which is a carpenter's shop. I went upstairs. I found a small room, a little way behind. In the front room I saw the four first prisoners. They were on a bed-place, sleeping bench. They were all squatted.

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Mr. Stevens: No, Sir.

for examination and release, the goods contained in the boats would be confiscated. Thus, instead of carrying their point, the guild had only succeeded in achieving more stringent instructions from the high authorities.

After the receipt of this proclamation, the Swatow local authorities and Woyiuns specially appointed by the Tsoai had meetings almost daily with the managers and chief members of the guild, with a view to prevent the stopping of the trade. But these efforts were of no avail, and on the 27th July one Import and Export trade censored, in conformity with the injunctions of the circular letter sent to the other ports. After that date, the few vessels that visited the port came and departed empty, with the exception of two steamers that dared to disobey the dictates of the circular letter; but the cargo they brought had to be kept in the agents' godowns for many days, as consignees would not apply for it at the Customs for fear of being "boycotted," or at least heavily fined, by the guild. For people here persisted, rightly or wrongly, in believing the guild to be the author of the circular letter.

Some anxiety was felt lest an outbreak should occur among the coolies and cargo-men, of whom there were 2,000 or more thus left without means of subsistence, and troops were therefore sent to Swatow in readiness for such an emergency.

This state of things lasted up to the 10th August, during which time a single shipment was made by Chinese merchants, although some sugar then in godown was shipped to Hongkong for Foreign merchants. The total duties received at the Customs office during these 15 days amounted to only HK\$ 778,302.

During the preceding 15 days they had been HK\$ 778,302. This was probably the result aimed at by the authors of the conspiracy to stop the trade, whoever they were. They seem to have been under the impression that by stopping the Customs Revenue—by "stop-cutting" the Customs—they would carry their point—a way of which the Swatow Guild has successfully employed in several instances against Foreign and Native merchants who would not obey its dictates. The conspirators appear to have entirely lost sight of the consequences that such a policy would have upon the general business of the port; but they soon found out that these were of a ruinous character, and they were consequently much pleased when after a few days the guild sent word to the other ports to send cargo again. The first application by Chinese to export cargo was received on the 11th August. On the 10th three steamers arrived with cargo, and the Chinese merchants applied for and paid duty as usual. Trade was thus reopened; but it remained slack for many weeks after, owing to want of confidence; for several failures had taken place and the credit of many firms had been severely shaken. I have been told that the losses upon the cargoes brought by some 25 steamers arriving here in July and August averaged between \$4,000 and \$5,000 each steamer.

I am happy to state, however, that this trouble is now a thing of the past, and that trade has fairly recovered from the injurious effects wrought thereby.

The result of the inquiry made into this case by the Prefect of Ch'ao-chow-fu was approved by the Governor-General, and a notice in a notification, which is to the following effect:—

"1.—The Swatow Guild has denied having written the circular note, and is pronounced not guilty of the conspiracy to stop trade, the miscreant author of which is to be found out and punished according to law. But as the three administrators of the guild, Lau Lin, and Yang, have been found guilty of irregularities and mismanagement, they are to be expelled from the guild and prohibited from ever being employed by it again; Lau, besides, having been banished from the prefecture; and Heish Chiang having been banished."

"2.—Concerning the petition of the guild that bulky cargo should be exempted from coming to the pier for examination, it need not be further entertained, as the Commissioner of Customs has replied that according to the Swatow regulations facilities may be granted in special cases."

"3.—As concerns the accusations brought by Heish Chiang and other merchants against the Chinese Examiners, it has been found that they are without foundation; the merchants, in their parsimonious spirit having mistaken the collection of samples for robbery."

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DEPUTATION TO SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY.
We take the following from *The Christian*. It must be quite a sensation for Sir John after resigning so long as an angel of darkness to be thus held up as an angel of light. His remarks need no comment:—

On the 28th ult., Sir J. P. Hennessy, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong, was visited by a deputation of representatives of the Swatow Guild, interested in the abolition of Government regulation of vice, who presented his Excellency with an address thanking him for having called the attention of the Government to the abuses and iniquities connected with the administration of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance of 1867 and 1867 in force in that Colony.

Sir John, in reply, said he was one of the M.P.'s who formed the Select Committee on the Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill of 1864, which subsequently, in the same session, became the first law of that kind in this country. He was led, and other members were led, to the consideration of that measure by reports of the successful operation of a similar system in Hongkong. When he afterwards became Governor of the Colony he had reason to inquire into the general administration of that law, and not only discovered abuses and iniquities which he had spoken of as "loathsome," but found also that the very report which had influenced his vote as an English M.P. had one great defect about it—it was absolutely incorrect. He sent for the responsible official, who replied, in explanation, that there had been "some terrible mistake." He and others had been misled by that false report, and knowing now what he had done, he was accordingly, in Hongkong, to affect disease, and his corrupting influences upon the minds of those who had to administer it, he was not ashamed to say that he deeply regretted having had any part in supporting the introduction of the Act into England.

Sir John went on to show what moral corruption of the mind was connected with the system in Hongkong. He stated that one of the officials who deliberately disguised himself by means of false whiskers, took some marked dollars, and went out to ensnare a Chinese woman into wrongdoing. He bargained with her, paid her price, called in the police, had her arrested, and subsequently used himself as informer, witness, and judge, and gave his victim three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Sir John added that this and many other proofs of degradation and corruption springing from this system were all in print, in blue-books, or despatches to the Secretary of State. He rightly said that these gross iniquities must be brought before the public eye, and that his cargo-boats to the Customs Pier.

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THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and literature, has reached its Tenth Year. The Review discusses those topics which are most important in the minds of students of the Far East, and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive Notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would become more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China, etc., and to give critical and unbiassed notices of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge of Chinese literature and history.

The Correspondence column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Colleges, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is occasionally attained. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Heccheimer, Ibb, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Ball, Watters, Stead, Phillips, MacIntyre, Grieve, Cameron, Fisher, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Pilon, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subjects.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review." *Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).
"The China Review" is a most excellent table of reference for the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we had the impression that it likely to receive the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond immediate pursuits." *Northern China Herald*.

"The China Review" (September, October) fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and its altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Most travellers will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. G. J. van der Schuer, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nanjing," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting." *Northern China Herald*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise." *Thyrsanthemum*.
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Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

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Mr. Andrew Wind.

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Cotton Ins. Office.	10,000	250	100	7,480		83	8107 p. share
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	1,000	200	100,378	87.42	32	32 1/2
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	1,000	200	825,842	263,403.72	57 1/2	58 1/2
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H.K. and China (Ins. Co.)	5,000	10	10	7,480		83	8107 p. share
H.K. Sugar Co.	2,000	100	100			310	310 1/2
H.K. Ice Co.	1,250	100	100	6,250		8	150.51
H.K. Bakery	600	50	50			150.31	150
Luzon Sugar Co.	7,000	100	100				116
LOANS.							
Chi. Imp.	1874	6,276	160	all	8 1/2	June 30 Dec 31	
" "	1877	16,040	160	all	8 1/2	Feb. 29 Ag 31	
" "	1878	3,890	500	all	8 1/2	April & Oct.	
" "	1878	8,560	500	all	8 1/2	June & Dec.	
Sugar Deben-tures, 1880.	6000	500	all	8 1/2	June & Dec.		

For half-year ended 31st Dec. 1881.—Report issued in October, above 1st interim Bonus and Dividend for 1881.—To 30th April, 1882.—For year 1880.—For half-year ended 30th June, 1882.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns per four ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together so as to make a single parcel.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Gulf, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates.

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and 2 cents per oz.

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